

# Iron County Register

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# Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance

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## Official Directory.

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J. FRANK GAZEN, Judge Twenty-First Circuit, De Soto, Mo.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY IRON COUNTY

COURTS: CIRCUIT COURT is held on the Fourth Monday in April and October.

COUNTY COURT convenes on the First Monday of March, June, September and December.

PROBATE COURT is held on the 2d Monday in February, May, August and November.

OFFICERS: W. T. GAY, Representative.

ROBERT J. HILL, Presiding Judge county Court.

CHARLES HART, county Judge, Southern District.

A. G. MOYER, county Judge, Western District.

W. R. EDGAR, Prosecuting Attorney.

W. H. FISHER, Collector.

W. A. FLETCHER, County Clerk.

ARTHUR HUFF, Circuit Clerk.

JOS. A. ZWART, Probate Judge.

W. T. WHITWORTH, Treasurer.

W. T. O'NEAL, Sheriff.

G. G. HENNINGSON, Assessor.

G. W. FARRAR, SR., Coroner.

J. L. HICKMAN, School Commissioner.

CITY OFFICERS: Mayor, W. R. Edgar.

Marshal, J. I. Marshall.

City Attorney, R. F. Wingate.

City Clerk, Arthur Huff.

City Treasurer, Jos. A. Zwart.

Collector, W. H. Fisher.

City Commissioners—L. J. Giovannoni, J. N. Bishop, G. A. Buckley, W. J. Schwab, Geo. D. Marks and Henry Kendal.

Street Committee—Henry Kendal, J. N. Bishop and L. J. Giovannoni.

Fire Committee—L. J. Giovannoni, Henry Kendal and J. T. Baldwin.

Health Committee—G. D. Marks and M. L. Claybaugh.

## CHURCHES:

CATHOLIC CHURCH, Arcadia College and Pilot Knob. L. W. WERNER, Pastor. High Mass and sermon at Arcadia College every Sunday at 8 o'clock A. M. Vespers and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 4 o'clock P. M. High Mass and Sermon and Benediction at Pilot Knob Catholic Church at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Sunday School for children at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

M. E. CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and Mountain Streets, Edw. KOEHL, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 7:30 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9:30 A. M. Ladies' Aid Society, Thursday, 2 P. M. Ladies' Prayer Meeting, Friday, 2 P. M. Juvenile Missionary Society at Paragona, Saturday, 2:30 P. M. Choir practice at church, Friday, 7:30 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, Fort Hill, between Ironton and Arcadia. Rev. L. F. ASPLEY, Pastor. Services every Sunday, at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 7:30 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9:30 A. M. Ladies' Aid Society, Thursday, 2 P. M. Ladies' Prayer Meeting, Friday, 2 P. M. Juvenile Missionary Society at Paragona, Saturday, 2:30 P. M. Choir practice at church, Friday, 7:30 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison street, near Knob St., H. T. MONTON, D. D., Pastor. Residence Ironton. Preaching on every Saturday before the first Sunday of each month at 2:30 P. M. and on the first and third Sundays at 11 A. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 9:30 A. M. and Prayer Meeting every Tuesday evening at 7:30 P. M.

Presbyterian Church, cor. Reynolds and Knob streets, Ironton. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 P. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday, 7 P. M. G. H. DUTY, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Episcopal, Ironton. Sunday School every Sunday, at 9:30 A. M. Literary every Tuesday night at 8 P. M.

LUTHERAN CHURCH, Pilot Knob. Rev. OTTO FRAYE, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH, Corner Shepherd and Washington streets, Ironton. H. A. HENLEY, pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. and on the first and third Sundays at 11 A. M. Literary every Tuesday night at 8 P. M.

SOCIETIES: IRONTON LODGE, No. 244, K. of P., Ironton, Mo., meets every 2d and 4th Friday evening, at 8:30 A. M. at Odd-Fellows Hall.

H. S. HOLLOMAN, C. C.

ARTHUR HUFF, K. of R. & S.

IRON LODGE, No. 107, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday at the hall, corner Main and Madison streets, Ironton, Mo., at 8 P. M. CHAS. ARNOLD, Secretary.

IRONTON ENCAMPMENT, No. 29, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Thursday evenings of every month in Odd-Fellows Hall, corner Main and Madison streets, Ironton, Mo., at 8 P. M. G. D. MARKS, C. C. F. P. BALDWIN, Scribe.

STAR OF THE WEST LODGE, No. 133, A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, corner Main and Madison streets, on Saturday or preceding full moon. W. R. EDGAR, W. M. MANN RINGO, Secretary.

MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 71, R. A. M., meets at the Masonic Hall, on the first and third Tuesday of each month, at 7 P. M. W. R. EDGAR, M. E. H. P. E. D. AKE, Secretary.

VALLEY LODGE, No. 1870, KNIGHTS OF HONOR, meets in G. A. R. Hall on the 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings, at 8:30 A. M. WOOD, D. R. E. PUKINS, Reporter.

EASTERN STAR LODGE, No. 62, A. F. & A. M. (colored), meets on the second Saturday of each month.

IRON POST, No. 346, G. A. R., meets on the 2d Saturday of each month at 2 P. M.

J. B. HAMPTON, P. C.

JNO. ALBERT, Adj't.

IRONTON CAMP, No. 60, Sons of Veterans, meets every 1st and 3d Saturday evening, each month, and every Tuesday evening for drill.

C. C. DIXON, Camp Commander.

FIRST SERGEANT.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA, Camp No. 3755, meets on the second and fourth Tuesday nights in each month in J. O. P. HALL, CHAS. ARNOLD, V. C. C. DEMIER, Clerk.

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## 8 JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS AT THE REGISTER OFFICE

## A Letter from Dent County.

When Virgil described the shipwrecked fleet of Aeneas, he says it was "Disiecta membra, circum natantia gurgite vasto," which, being done into the President's English, means, "Scattered fragments floating round in a great whirlpool."

If Virgil had been writing of our political condition to-day, he could not have described it better. National Conventions, State Conventions, Congressional Conventions, County Conventions, and the cry is, "Still they come!"

Surely some avenging angel has emptied his phial on the seal of the beast, and his kingdom is full of darkness, and his subjects gnaw their tongues with pain, and curse God and look upward in vain.

Our Republican County Convention has been held with not more than the usual amount of disgust among the defeated candidates and their friends. The Republican ratification meeting was held on the 8th inst., and was a failure from every point of view. The problems presented are too vast and varied for the Republican statesmen of Salem to grasp. The writer is back in the shade praying for cool weather to abate our mental and physical irritation of exhaustion, that we may have "less hysterics and more hard sense."

The weather has been too hot to think to good purpose, but we have had abundant and seasonable rains which have done wonders for our late corn, grass and cane.

Dent county has not hitherto asserted its claim to especial prominence in snakes, but now feels called on to come to the front. One corn crib in this neighborhood recently developed a pair of copperheads about five feet long and as thick as a man's wrists. These, we think, worthy of "honorable mention."

But, having somewhat relieved the pressure by this digression, we will resume politics. Our political system is now undergoing a thorough shaking up. Nothing that is good will be lost. Politicians may pass out of the world like blades of grass, but the Nation will come out of the ordeal purified and standing on a broader, higher and purer platform, and like a giant refreshed by wine, make a shout and go on to its destiny appointed of God, which is to become a great mountain and fill the whole earth.

THOMAS CALAHAN, Gravelton Letter.

Ed. Register—Whoever has money to lend and no regard in his heart for the rest of mankind, should be in favor of the single gold standard. Every one else should be in favor of the free coinage of silver. Foreign silver will not be dumped upon our country if we adopt free coinage, to be coined into our dollars for circulation in foreign countries, for our coins will not circulate in foreign countries, and their bullion would do just as well in their country as our coins, for they must pass there by weight anyhow; and besides, our ratio of coinage is higher than theirs, and thereby they would be losers. And, in the second place, foreign countries will not send their bullion here to have it coined into our dollars to be left here for nothing. They are not going to give us their bullion. They either leave it here or take it home again. I have shown it would be of no use to send it to take home again; and if they leave it here, it is certain they would have to have something instead of it, and since our country is a producing country, they would be compelled to take the products of the farm and the factory in exchange for their silver. Therefore any man can see that this would create business in all lines. The farmer would be stimulated to greater exertions to raise more grain and stock to supply this newly created foreign demand, and to meet the wants of thousands of workmen necessary to carry on and operate the factories now existing and hundreds of new ones that would be erected under this new impulse to industry. Yes, it would be a blessed thing if all the silver in the world were sent to us to be coined. Even if that were done we would then have but \$56 per capita, and I don't think \$56 ought to kill anybody. But it has been so long since many of our poor farmers and mechanics have seen that much money, they might be overcome with joy and die, as the old doorkeeper of congress did when Cornwallis surrendered.

Again: The limited coinage of silver would be very disastrous to our country. Cleveland and the goldbugs in general would limit our money to some \$5,000,000 per annum. Now the yearly output of silver in our country is \$75,000,000 per year, and all the

## rest of the world combined produce only that amount, and \$5,000,000 per annum to each silver producing nation would practically give every other nation free coinage for all its silver, and thus leave us as the only nation in the world handicapped by a limited silver coinage, and at the mercy of all! Only men who have money to lend and no regard for the rest of mankind, should be in favor of a limited coinage. And it is alleged by the Republicans that foreigners would dump their silver bullion here and have it coined into American dollars, and then take our gold instead of it, and thus drain the gold out of our country. Well, yes, maybe they will, if we say so. We have always understood that it takes two to make a bargain; and if we say to them to take it, then they may take it if it suits them better than produce; but if we say they can not take it, then they will let it alone, just as sure as it takes two to make a bargain.

Again: The Republicans say that it would be repudiation and fraud to pass a free coinage law, because the bullion in a silver dollar is not worth a dollar. Yet they say in their platform that they would be willing to commit this fraud if other nations will join in to help them. If our great silver producing nation can not bring silver to par, then the rest can not do it either. A crime is a crime whether one man commits it alone, or whether he gets ten more to help him. L. M. W.

## The Rumorous British Policy.

Hon. R. L. Fulton, for twelve years mayor of Galveston, Texas, in a pamphlet entitled "The Irrepressible Conflict," thus described the policy and effects of currency contraction:

"The speculators in United States securities having secured all they demanded to insure the permanence of the public debt, they set to work to increase the value of their fixed incomes. With a full knowledge how the thing had been done by the English parliament, they knew just how to proceed."

When the war closed we had \$1,906,689,770 in the form of legal tender paper money. It was the largest volume of money ever in use in this country. The industrial classes in all parts of the country were prospering as never before.

New and generally profitable enterprises were constantly being started. Into these labor was called and was well paid. The products of labor of all kinds brought good prices.

All kinds of business were adjusted to a cash basis. Hundreds of thousands of the hardy yeomanry of the country as a just reward for industry were securing ownership in farms, homes, shops and tools. By the use of this money prosperity came to this country similar in almost every respect to that experienced in Great Britain from 1797 to 1816.

Plutocracy insisted that there was too much prosperity; by its influence Hugh McCulloch was made secretary of the treasury, and under date of December 9, 1866, E. G. Spaulding wrote him a letter in which he used the following language: "You no doubt now to a certain extent have control of the currency of the country, and I think you will of necessity contract moderately, so as to preserve a tolerably easy money market. There may be occasional spasms and tightness for money, but generally I shall look for plenty of money for a year to come."

Mr. Spaulding was a banker. He knew what would produce "spasms" in the business world. The thumb-screw, "contract moderately at first," was applied, and the spasms consisting of business depressions, in consequence of idle labor and low prices on its products, because the tollers were obliged to sell the little stock they had on hand to pay taxes, interest on mortgages, and keep the wolf of want from the door. It was the contraction of the currency that preceded business depression in Great Britain; and the same thing took place in the United States the logical inference is that reducing the volume of money will cause business depression every time.

During 1866 there were only 520 business failures in the United States. Labor was fully employed; the industrial classes were well paid. Tramps were unknown.

In 1867 contraction was pushed, but in consequence of the preceding years of exceptional prosperity its effects were not to any great extent realized. In 1868 \$473,000,000 of money was destroyed, and an interest-bearing debt substituted for it. This was followed by 2,386 "spasms," business failures.

In 1869 \$500,000,000 more money was destroyed and more interest-bearing debt made. The enormous strain upon the country began to be felt, for the spasms (business failures) got up to 4,062. Strikes this year were of frequent occurrence.

## In 1873 the storm in financial affairs reached a sort of climax. Notwithstanding the increasing number of "spasms" every year the country was blessed with good and abundant crops, and practical business men kept entertaining a steadfast hope that money would soon be more plentiful. Instead of this, there occurred 5,191 "spasms," 500,000 men were thrown out of work, many mills and factories were closed. This year the scheme to demonetize silver in the United States was carried out, and among those who knew the object of it all contracts for future payment of money were made so as to force the country to a gold basis.

In 1875 the volume of money was reduced \$42,817,418, bringing the "spasms" up to 7,304. This year the "specie resumption" act was passed, and the national bankers contracted the currency to the extent of \$85,000,000, resulting in over 10,000 more "spasms" and widespread suspension of business enterprises.

Fawcett, in a work on gold and debt, says: "It is a trick of capital in all countries to persuade the people that their honor is at stake in the payment of war debts at the highest valuation the avarice of the holders may set on them."

In this language is the secret of all legislation to increase the burden of public debt upon the great mass of the people who pay the taxes. What has been done on this line in the United States is almost exactly like what was done by the British parliament from 1815 to 1819. That the lesson may be remembered by every thinking person who reads it, note particularly the points of agreement as summed up in the following:

Point 1st. Suspension of specie payment by the banks in 1863.

Point 2d. Government authorized the issue of legal tender notes based on the credit based on the credit of the government which government and the adjustment of all business to its use as money.

Point 3d. Speculators did all in their power to injure the public government, and thereby credit by effecting the got the larger part of this enactment of legal measures in their own hands to depreciate gold, and it was government paper used as money, and the government was converted into a money market, and converting it into 55 1/2 cents on the dollar, from 40 to 50 cents on the dollar.

Point 4th. Immediately on the close of the war the close of the war the policy of contracting the volume of money was resorted to.

Point 5th. Paper money was rapidly destroyed.

Point 6th. Silver practically disappeared from circulation, thereby the reduction of the volume of the money in the country and increasing the purchasing power of every dollar nearly double what it was under the old standard, and the use of the money of the war time.

Point 7th. Specie resumption act of 1875 to take effect in 1876 and all that followed in 1875, thus forcing the the line of evil measurement of all values to the producing classes and exchanges with less and the people in debt—than half the volume of money, and the volume of money formerly used, mortgages, doubling the value of all debts, and the volume of money in the country and increasing the purchasing power of every dollar nearly double what it was under the old standard, and the use of the money of the war time.

Point 8th. The largest part of the paper money destroyed.

Point 9th. Silver practically disappeared from circulation, thereby the reduction of the volume of the money in the country and increasing the purchasing power of every dollar nearly double what it was under the old standard, and the use of the money of the war time.

Point 10th. The largest part of the paper money destroyed.

Point 11th. Silver practically disappeared from circulation, thereby the reduction of the volume of the money in the country and increasing the purchasing power of every dollar nearly double what it was under the old standard, and the use of the money of the war time.

Point 12th. The largest part of the paper money destroyed.

Point 13th. Silver practically disappeared from circulation, thereby the reduction of the volume of the money in the country and increasing the purchasing power of every dollar nearly double what it was under the old standard, and the use of the money of the war time.

Point 14th. The largest part of the paper money destroyed.

Point 15th. Silver practically disappeared from circulation, thereby the reduction of the volume of the money in the country and increasing the purchasing power of every dollar nearly double what it was under the old standard, and the use of the money of the war time.

Point 16th. The largest part of the paper money destroyed.

Point 17th. Silver practically disappeared from circulation, thereby the reduction of the volume of the money in the country and increasing the purchasing power of every dollar nearly double what it was under the old standard, and the use of the money of the war time.

Point 18th. The largest part of the paper money destroyed.

Point 19th. Silver practically disappeared from circulation, thereby the reduction of the volume of the money in the country and increasing the purchasing power of every dollar nearly double what it was under the old standard, and the use of the money of the war time.

Point 20th. The largest part of the paper money destroyed.

Point 21st. Silver practically disappeared from circulation, thereby the reduction of the volume of the money in the country and increasing the purchasing power of every dollar nearly double what it was under the old standard, and the use of the money of the war time.

Point 22nd. The largest part of the paper money destroyed.

Point 23rd. Silver practically disappeared from circulation, thereby the reduction of the volume of the money in the country and increasing the purchasing power of every dollar nearly double what it was under the old standard, and the use of the money of the war time.

Point 24th. The largest part of the paper money destroyed.

Point 25th. Silver practically disappeared from circulation, thereby the reduction of the volume of the money in the country and increasing the purchasing power of every dollar nearly double what it was under the old standard, and the use of the money of the war time.

Point 26th. The largest part of the paper money destroyed.

Point 27th. Silver practically disappeared from circulation, thereby the reduction of the volume of the money in the country and increasing the purchasing power of every dollar nearly double what it was under the old standard, and the use of the money of the war time.

Point 28th. The largest part of the paper money destroyed.

Point 29th. Silver practically disappeared from circulation, thereby the reduction of the volume of the money in the country and increasing the purchasing power of every dollar nearly double what it was under the old standard, and the use of the money of the war time.

Point 30th. The largest part of the paper money destroyed.

Point 31st. Silver practically disappeared from circulation, thereby the reduction of the volume of the money in the country and increasing the purchasing power of every dollar nearly double what it was under the old standard, and the use of the money of the war time.

Point 32nd. The largest part of the paper money destroyed.

Point 33rd. Silver practically disappeared from circulation, thereby the reduction of the volume of the money in the country and increasing the purchasing power of every dollar nearly double what it was under the old standard, and the use of the money of the war time.

Point 34th. The largest part of the paper money destroyed.

## Mr. Hlat of Texas county nominated P. L. Lyles.

Mr. Jennings of St. Francois county placed F. M. Carter in nomination. Prof. Dunn of Webster county nominated Samuel Dickey.

Each nominating speech was greeted with cheers. The roll was then called for seconding nominations.

W. R. Edgar of Iron county seconded the nomination of F. R. Dearing of Jefferson.

Judge Fox of Madison county seconded the nomination of Maston Cape of Dent.

W. R. Shuck of Shannon county seconded W. S. Anthony's nomination. Dr. Roberts of Ste. Genevieve county seconded the nomination of Ed. Robb.

H. C. Bell of Washington county seconded Anthony's nomination. Mr. Rudd of Wright county and Mr. McDonald of Webster county seconded Mr. Dickey's nomination.

The balloting then commenced. The first ballot was as follows: Anthony 13, Cape 13, Carter 6, Dearing 12, Dickey 8, Lyles 8, Robb 17.

The balloting continued with few and unimportant changes to the 8th ballot, when a recess was taken to 8:30 Thursday morning.

The second day's balloting at the morning session was practically the same as the night before.

On the 65th ballot adjournment was taken for dinner. At 1:30 P. M. the balloting was resumed, and continued to the 153d with no material changes. Adjournment till 7:30 P. M. After supper the balloting continued with the same result until the 180th ballot when Robb began to develop strength.

On the 187th Texas passed, and Robb had 37 votes without Texas. When called a second time Texas cast her 8 votes for Robb and he was officially declared the nominee of the Democratic party for Congress from the 13th Congressional District. The following is the official report of the 187th ballot: Anthony 7, Cape 9, Carter 10, Dearing 1, Dickey 8, Robb 45.

S. H. Ware of Dent county and E. M. Davis of Shannon county were tally clerks; Leslie Jennings of St. Francois county and Clair Kenamore of Dent county were reading clerks, and R. T. Brown of Washington county Sergeant-at-Arms.

After speeches by the nominee and his unsuccessful opponents, the convention adopted resolutions of thanks to the chairman and secretaries, and other officers of the convention for efficient and impartial services; to the people of Salem for general hospitality; and to Miss Belle Blue and the Mandolin Club for musical entertainment.

The Convention adjourned at 11 o'clock Thursday night.—Salem Monitor.

Six weeks ago I suffered with a very severe cold; was almost unable to speak. My friends all advised me to consult a physician. Noticing Chamberlain's Cough Remedy advertised in the St. Paul Volks Zeitung I procured a bottle, and after taking it a short while was entirely well. I now most heartily recommend this remedy to anyone suffering with a cold. Wm. KELL, 678 Selby Ave., St. Paul, Minn. For sale by all dealers.

## Newspapers in the Campaign.

In the present campaign, the newspapers will be the greatest of educators, in teaching the voters of the land the proper way to view the political questions of the day. The Republic, of St. Louis, is without doubt the most able instructor published on the Democratic side, as it explains in almost every issue, by editorial or learned article why the mass of the people should vote for the Democratic Presidential candidate. In addition, it prints all the news of the doings of both parties and all the speeches of statesmen. The Republic is only \$6 a year, \$1.50 for 3 months, or 65 cents a month by mail. Semi-Weekly Republic \$1 a year.

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